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and industries, and the distribution of immigration. The book closes with a discussion of the relation of the United States to the American Mediterranean and to the Pacific Ocean.

To cover such a large subject as this in one volume necessitated a very general treatment of the various topics considered. The book is for the general reader and not for the special student. Those who are specially interested in the geography of inland waterways and railroads, and in the distribution of immigration, and in the geography of American industries will regret that space did not permit the author to present these subjects in greater detail.

It is particularly to be regretted that the maps were not made a more prominent feature of the book, and it is to be hoped that future imprints of the volume may contain a greater number of maps. Being obliged to treat the subject in outline, it would have made the book far more instructive had each chapter been illustrated by one or more carefully prepared maps. In its present form the volume contains but sixteen maps and sketches, and several of these are of minor importance.

This review of Miss Semple's work is made somewhat critical, not because the reviewer considers Miss Semple's work to be in the least degree superficial, but because he feels there is great need for a better appreciation of the influences of the geographic factors upon the course of American history. We shall understand the political problems of American history and the development of our American life far more adequately when we know in detail the influences of physiographic forces. It is to be hoped that Miss Semple's excellent introduction to the relation of geography to American history may be followed by a more detailed and exhaustive treatment of the different topics discussed in "American History and its Geographic Conditions."

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Citizenship of the United States. By FREDERICK VAN DYNE, Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State of the United States. Pp. xxvii, 385. Price, \$4.50. Rochester: The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, 1904.

Mr. Van Dyne is well qualified by his ten years' experience in dealing with the multiform legal questions relating to citizenship that have arisen in the Department of State for writing an authoritative work on this subject, and it is but fair to say that he has in a large measure succeeded. On the other hand, it must be said that his work is more of a compilation than a scientific treatise, and he has apparently felt some timidity in drawing conclusions and making generalizations. It is also a matter of regret that Mr. Van Dyne has limited his study to the legal aspects of the acquisition and loss of citizenship, leaving untouched other important phases of the subject, such, for example, as the rights and privileges of citizens under the Constitution. He has also restricted the scope of his work to federal citizenship,

leaving to others the subject of state citizenship in its various bearings. But on the law of federal citizenship Mr. Van Dyne has given us a convenient and authoritative work. He has collected and arranged under appropriate topics the law as gathered from the Constitution and the statutes, the decisions of the courts, the rulings of the Department of State, the instructions to diplomatic officers, some of which are still in manuscript, the opinions of the attorneys-general and the decisions of arbitration commissions. In the collection and arrangement of his material there is little to criticise. In treating of citizenship by birth in the United States, Mr. Van Dyne points out that the existence side by side of two conflicting doctrines, the *jus soli* and the *jus sanguinis*, has been a source of much confusion in determining citizenship, but he does not discuss with sufficient fullness the distinction between the two theories, nor does he indicate how the confusion to which he refers has arisen. It is hardly correct to say, as he does on page 7, that the definitions of citizenship contained in the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and in the Fourteenth Amendment are "practically identical." A reasonable interpretation of the language used in the Civil Rights Act would exclude from citizenship children born in the United States of parents who are citizens or subjects of foreign countries, while the court has interpreted otherwise that used in the Fourteenth Amendment. Had the language used in the former been retained in the latter the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kim Ark case, that children born of Chinese subjects in the United States are citizens, could hardly have been possible. Mr. Justice Miller's much criticised dictum in the Slaughter House cases, that children born in the United States of parents who are subjects of foreign powers are excluded from citizenship, would have been a sound interpretation had the language of the Fourteenth Amendment been that of the Civil Rights Act, but there was an important difference, and Justice Miller's interpretation was rejected by the court in later decisions. In discussing the definition of citizenship contained in the Fourteenth Amendment, Mr. Van Dyne neglects to point out that the definition does not embrace all possible cases, such, for example, as those of children born abroad to American parents and alien women married to citizens of the United States, nor does he indicate who are excluded by the phrase "subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

In treating of the acquisition of citizenship by naturalization, Mr. Van Dyne apparently has no feeling of criticism for the inconsistency, not to say injustice, of our naturalization laws. It is difficult to see any good cause why Africans and Indians (Act of 1890) should be permitted to acquire American citizenship through naturalization, while Chinese, Japanese and other intelligent peoples are denied the privilege, especially in view of the fact that under the Wong Kim Ark decision they do become citizens by birth in the United States. It seems to the reviewer that Mr. Van Dyne has overestimated the importance of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Insular cases so far as its bearing upon citizenship is concerned. In his discussion of naturalization by treaty, he devotes over sixty pages or nearly one-fifth of his entire text to quotations from the opinions in the case of *Downes vs. Bidwell*, notwithstanding the fact that these opinions deal only indirectly with

citizenship and even then only as *obiter dictum*. His discussion of the citizenship of Porto Ricans and Filipinos will now have to be revised on account of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Gonzales vs. Williams*, that Porto Ricans are not aliens to the United States. In this case the Supreme Court refused to pass upon the question whether the plaintiff, not being an alien, was necessarily a citizen, as that question was not directly before the court. It is probable that the court will be called upon at an early day to settle this question definitely, and until then it is necessary to admit, however unpleasant it may be, that Porto Ricans and Filipinos who owe allegiance to the American flag are neither aliens nor citizens (*staatsbürger*), but subjects (*staatsangehörige*).

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